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If all the recommendations of the heads of institutions are heeded by the Legislature more than three-quarters of a million of dollars will be added to the State tax.

As the result of a conference it is said

the Nicaragua canal bill pending in the United States Senate will be abandoned to-day and the bankruptcy bill brought for-When the Republicans of a State permit

a man like Addicks to be a leader it is just as well that any sort of a Democrat should be elected senator, as has been done in Del-

If Senator Sherman should finally con-

clude not to become secretary of state, a number of Republicans can be found who are competent to discharge the duties of In several legislatures bills have been pre-

sented prohibiting certain sports on Memorial day. Such laws would prove dead letters for the reason that patriotism cannot be legislated into men.

It is worthy of remark that the two great monopolies in this country are the Sugar Trust, which is not materially affected by tariff duties, and the Standard Oil monopoly, which is not protected.

As United States consul general at Paris during the world's fair of 1900 Mr. Gowdy will have an opportunity of rendering valuable service to Americans and American interests in the French capital.

For the six days of February ending Saturday night the excess of government expenditures over receipts was \$2,828,481. The deficit since last July 1 is \$46,683,283. Yet Congress continues to discuss foreign af-

Mr. Bryan has written Tammany that "our cause will yet triumph;" meantime the senatorial clique of Democrats and sil-Washington has inscribed the name of William Jennings Bryan in its

Mr. Cleveland might have come out of his second administration with as good reputation as he had when he left the office in 18:9 if there had been a Republican Senate all his second term, as there was

States should use its influence to cause the the Spanish government unless it shall guarantee that Spain shall carry out its the same States. As a result pledges in good faith.

We take it for granted that there is enough good sense and patriotism of the nenpartisan sort in Congress summarily to put down any attempt to interfere with the regular and orderly counting of the elecfor President and Vice President. We do not want any "monkeying"

The American hog seems to have been vindicated in Germany, and it looks as it our hog products would soon enjoy again full admission to that country. With ar able minister to France and an Indiana consul general at Paris to second his efforts, the removal of the French interdict ought to follow soon.

Secretary Olney has under consideration an invitation to become professor of international law at Harvard University. He is and with his capacity for hard would probably find the practice of law more congenial, as of course it would be more profitable.

An exchange in the East finds in the fact that the number of mortgages were that agriculture has a downward tendency. This may be the fact, but mortgages show who have property to sell have found purchasers who could make but partial payments and gave mortgages for the

Considerable comment has been provoked because a Mr. Ryan, who held a poone of the departments and became a silver Democrat candidate for Congress in a New York district, has been dismay not have been just the thing to dismiss him after he had made his canvass and been deeply snowed under, but he should have been dismissed when he became a candidate for Congress and went home to make a canvass.

The St. Louis platform says with em phasis: "The civil-service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that and extended wherever practicable." Undeclaration Mr. McKinley will make all foreign appointments with sole reference to the good of the civil service and the promotion of public inter-

guardant, the heads severely crowned, one an appraisal made by the courts. If the interior. Hon, James Wilson, of lowa, who

for India and the other for the colonies, should be incorporated into the royal tend to "draw outlying portions of the era-India is concerned the distribution of a few Business office......238 | Editorial roofns,... A Se

CERTAINTY OF TARIFF LEGISLATION

Unless the most experienced observers in

Washington are greatly deceived, the Re-

Senate, even if the Republican senators are not a majority. There will be no serious opposition to such a tariff bill as the ways and means committee is framing. Democratic senators may offer some opposition, but it will be perfunctory. This is because there are not a dozen free-traders in Congress such as there used to be, and possibly fewer advocates of high tariff. The freetrader is now confined to the editorial room or the recitation rooms of a few colleges, The experience of the past few years has modified the free-trader who has connection with business. As for the people generally, they attribute the stagnation in business to the present tariff. Democrats in Congress who were free-traders are now in favor of a revenue tariff which will give incidental protection. The new Dingley tariff bill will be a moderate measure, say those who know about it. It will give protection to home industries, but such protection as is compatible with an increase of revenue. To such a measure there will be no serious opposition. Even the silverites, who a year ago threatened to antagonize any revenue measure which does not include the free coinage of fifty-cent dollars have wisely come to the conclusion that such a line of their cause. Democrats, who are now chiefly from the South, see the folly of opposing a tariff which will insure ample revenue at a time when the deficit is at year. There are really few senators who for any cause are desirous of being held regive sufficient revenue.

Because of this gradual change of sentiment it is asserted with the utmost confidence that a new tariff bill will acted and be in operation July 1, 1857. That very likely to stand for years, as there is a growing feeling that a tariff wisely needs. Perhaps Democrats who were freetraders in the Cleveland campaign cannot incidental protection. In either event it will be a tariff which will take the subject out of politics.

THE MONETARY REFORM

MOVEMENT. The recent monetary conference in this city furnished the occasion of an interesting report read before the New York Chamber of Commerce a few days ago by Mr J. H. Rhoades, a prominent banker who attended the conference, and also of some the best-known business men of that city. A summary of the paper and remarks aptwenty-eight different States." Since the conference Mr. Dodge has visited Wash-No good reason appears why the United | ington as chairman of a committee to pro-"I came back very deeply impressed with the conviction that I had not been entirely informed, and those living in the East are this, but Mr. Dodge is both. There are never be brought to admit that they do not 'know it all" regarding the interior of the country, or that there is anything here worth learning. When such a man as Mr. Dodge gets new light or information he glad to admit it. As a result of these conferences he expressed his conviction that our currency system is thoroughly out joint, and that while there is a surplus of congested while the extremities country are absolutely without any blood,' This argues defective circulation and a

> I came away from Indianapolis with this very firm impression, and I have only ventured to submit it because I feel it so deeply, that unless those of us in the most faored parts of the country understand the ondition of our brothers and our fellowcitizens in the other parts of the country, mless we wisely instruct and educate them nd bring about some wise methods for their relief, when the year 1900 comes we shall be swamped with an infinitely more powerful vote against us than during this

morbid monetary condition. Mr. Dodge

Such talk as this from such a man as William E. Dodge is very strong evidence of the necessity of such a reform in our the circulation and supply all parts of the country with a sufficient amount of sound

and unfluctuating currency. A DECEPTIVE DODGER.

Only a portion of those unfortunate citizens who depend upon the street cars to get to their homes between 5 and 6 o'clock were able to avail themselves of the misinformation which was contained in the large bunches of "dodgers" hanging from the strap-rail of most of the cars Saturday

This circular starts out by giving what before the Legislature. The statement is so false that it is matter of surprise that it should be put before intelligent people, street railway company declares in its Hament that "a double-headed lion, passant | the property of the Citizens' Company at | a native of Germany, once secretary of the

sum adjudged to be the value of the prop- all accounts is well equipped for the posterty its franchise must be revoked and the | tion pay that price. Commenting upon his falsehood concerning the provisions of the

wreck the Citizens' Street-railroad Company and entail enormous, if not total, loss on the hundreds of owners of the company's securities, who bought on the faith of fair treatment by Indianapolis and by Indiana. It is said that the bill provides for an appraisement of the propetry by the courts, but the bill nowhere provides for the purchase of the propetry at its appraised value, unless the successor company sees fit, in its generosity, to be satisfied with the price. What property ever brings its fair value at a forced sale by the courts? Sheriff's sales and receiver's sales are notoriously sacrifice sales and bring loss and ruin to those who are forced to submit

Such misstatements as the foregoing are an insult to the intelligence of the citizens of Indianapolis, the larger part of whom read the newspapers, all of which have published the amended bill and consequently know that the writer of the Citizens' Company is trying to deceive them. Intelligent citizens know that this talk about a "forced sale by the courts" is idle, since the bill contemplates nothing of the kind. This statement is repeated because it is the chief argument of the Citizens' Company. I true, it would be an effective one because it appeals to the popular sense of justice.

If the managers of the Citizens' Company, who have filled their cars with this deceptive circular, could have heard the observations of the citizens who crowded one of their cars Saturday evening they would not have spoken of the "enormous loss to hundreds of owners of the company's securities," since to every man who has given the subject any attention it well known that fully half of these securities constitute the basis of an inflated capitalization, the receipts from the sales of which have gone into the pockets of a few reckless promoters. Before these promoters issued bonds to double the value of the talization of the Citizens' Company is onof the things which has given greatest offense to the people of Indianapolis, because three times the real value of the plant fares cannot be reduced or any return made for a franchise which should yield a revenue to the city or make it possible to re professions and promises.

A SIGNAL OF DISTRESS.

present appeal by the city of Indianapolis ownership of the streets of the city against availing efforts to induce the company to titude and maintained it to the end. Now defense against legislation which it solemnbeen enduring their share refusal to lower its tracks or pave between circulars setting forth the company's discountry." It takes a broad man and an excess of the demand. It is to be hoped honest one to make such an admission as they will hold out and be kept hanging in company is walking the floor now they are

The New York Times is not a Republican paper, consequently its judgment regarding against General Alger cannot be attributed to party favoritism. Speaking of the statement made by General Alger and the indorsements he received for soldierly con-

Alger produces indorsements and recommendations, made in the regular course of service, by General Custer and Major General Sheridan, who speak of his "gallanthis "gallant conduct" and his "important services to the government." testimony that cannot be disregarded. There may have been some fault in discipline that has made a flaw in General Alger's record, though he distinctly that; but that he was a gallant. guished and useful officer is the judgment of his superior officers, who had every means of knowing and whose evidence cannot be questioned. As we have heretofore referred to published statements to the discredit of General Alger, we take pleasure in

rendering justice to him. The Journal believes that all those who will give the statements of General Alger and his recommendations as candid consideration as the Times will come to the same

The annual report of Secretary of Agriculture Morton, just issued, gives the name of every individual to whom the 1,200,000 pounds of garden and flower seeds distributed during the year were sent. This is like an attempt to pad the report. This

The Constitution of the United States in the West Indies; Albert Gallatin, another distinguished secretary of the treas-

city company or any other successor is to be Mr. McKinley's secretary of agricompany declines or fails to pay the culture, is a native of Scotland, and from

A New York paper says it is current gossip that shortly after March 4 a new law firm will be established in that city with bill, the Citizens' Company's romancer President Cleveland as the head and Secretary Carlisle and Postmaster General Wil-If upheld by the courts, such a law would son as the other members. Cleveland, Carlisle and Wilson would sound well, and twothirds of the firm would be good lawyers.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Effect of an Oat Diet. "You never can tell where these dialect writers are going to break out next." "Especially the Scotch ones."

Both Wearied. Hogan-Lasht St. Patrick's I walked so far thot I cud do nahthin' the next day but sit around. WILLE Grogan-Thot is just fwhat Oi could not

An Old-School Gentleman. "Colonel Barfleigh is an old beat, but somehow I enjoy listening to the old fellow talk."

do. Oi rode.

"So do I. His sentences are as florid as his nose and as polished as his clothes."

How It Came to Pass. "Old Shilark says he is the man who started you on the road to fortune." "The old villain tells the truth. All I had

when I was a young man was a fifty-acre farm and he cheated me out of that. Then I had to come to town to get something to do, and got into business and got rich."

INDIANA NEWSPAPER OPINION. The Legislature should go slow in creating new judicial circuits. The burden of expense falls on the taxpayers of the State, and it is sufficient without any additions Where there is really a need for a division

of counties, it should be made, but no extra circuit should be made in order to create me new office.-Winchester Journal. Senator Newby has a good bill before the Legislature requiring each township in the State to take care of its own poor. Under present conditions, where the money for this purpose is all paid out of the county treasury, it is said that many townships abuse their privilege in order to keep even itself to many people. It is proper and membrance.-Muncie Times. ight to make the very best citizens possible out of those who are unfortunate nough to have no homes of their own. To

State would become less crowded in another generation.—Seymour Republican. There are many demands on the State in which economy may be shown by our school tax below the old levy on the onehundred-dollar valuation will not only be unjust to the poorer counties of the State, but be construed as an attempt to benefit the party by a familiar trick of the demagogue. No taxpayer in the State will obof Indianpoils have no confidence in their | ject to paying sufficient taxes to support the schools of the State a reasonable time,

care for the dependent children properly the

reformatory and penal institutions of the

—Owen County Journal. The Legislature is accomplishing more in the way of actual work than has any legis-Whatever may be the outcome of the lature of recent years. The session is not half over yet, notwithstanding many important measures have been passed, not a few iniquitous bills have been killed and other matters have been put in shape for final consideration. Only a departure from the present businesslike methods, or some disgraceful row, which at present does not seem possible, can prevent the completion of a record that will be worthy of mention.-Lafayette Courier.

Legislation against football playing should not be considered. It is dangerous to play shinny, to go in swimming, to skate, to hunt, to ride a bicycle, to drive or ride a horse, to walk along icy pavements, to sail a boat, or to indulge in other sports or amusements. The other day a man sneezed his head off, but that should not cause the enactment of a law to prevent sneezing. Sneezing is a pleast rable thing to its possessor and performer, especially if it be a good, healthy sneeze and reaches to the liaphragm. Give us a rest on all laws of that kind.—Muncie News.

In the controversy regarding the Geeting educational bill the public will take the side of the nonstate schools in the struggle. On other things, also, the state board seems to be overreaching itself in its greed for authority. The educational bill now before the House gives the state board power to set the dates for county institutes, a matter which is clearly no one's business outside of the county. Home people know best what suits their conveniences. The general education bill will not know itself when the Legislature and the people get through with it.-Oakland City Journal

The fair thing is to put everybody on evel and grant special privileges to none. here is no evidence that a graduate of L . or the State Normal is a better scholar a graduate of any one of the other half dozen excellent colleges of Indiana; neither is there any reason why the presidents of these state institutions should be members of the State Board of Education since the Constitution of Indiana does not recognize them as any part of the public school system. In fact the state board should, like the board of regents of the State of New York, be composed of men who are not identified with the management of any college or university.-Peru Repub-

There is no good reason that graduates Bloomington are better scholars or more thoroughly trained than graduates of any one of the other seven or eight private colleges. Indeed, it is very questionable wnether the standard is as high at the State University as at these other institu-Then why exempt the one and require it from the other? Graduates of the ionstate schools are not asking any favors. but they do ask that there shall be no discrimination. All they demand is that they shall be accorded fair play.—Crawfordsville

Journal. The advocates of the Geeting bill urge its passage largely on the ground that it Inis | why they should oppose this bill and every reason why they should favor it. * * The extension of the high school system to townships, largely adding to the burdens denies of our people, the centering of absolute power over our school system in the State Board of Education, the fixing of tenure of office in town and city superintendents are wrong and are sufficient, in our humble opinion, to condemn the whole measure and we hope it will not pass.-Winchester

Herald The Indiana Senate took a most com mendable step when it passed the measure this week to prevent county commissionber superintendent of construction upon public works. The bill contains provisions which will cut off the privilege commissioners enjoy of giving themselves fat jobs in various cases. But other restrictions should be placed upon county boards and some plain laws regarding the letting of contracts for public improvements and provisions for their enforcement are needed Township trustees have been freely con demned and an unlimited number of de mands made that their powers be curtailed and measures adopted to prevent their bleeding the public. Commissioners need watching just as well.-Franklin Repub-

The bill of Hon. D. M. Geeting, superintendent of public instruction, seems to be colleges in the State which are not members of the vicious monopoly and which do not live upon the bountles of the public treasury, but depend upon their own merits for an existence. * * * The nonstate colleges demand that the graduates of all colleges, both state and nonstate, shall be placed on an equality, and that all shall obtain life license through examinations only. That this may be done impartially and without favor they demand that the State Board of Education shall be reorganized so that no one connected with any college or university, state or nonstate shall be a member of such board. The de mand is just and equitable.-Crawfordsville

Throwing dust in the eyes of the people their agents and tools, that has apparently reached perfection in this State. The street-

given a franchise for thirty years, now that the time has expired sets up a claim to a perpetual franchise, and its paid lobby and attorneys are pointing out to the Legislature the crime of not allowing the corporation with its great investment of capital, on which it receives immense dividends, to continue indefinitely, without any return to the people, the occupancy of the streets which belong to the public. This is one case that is only fairly illustrative of many others that the people's representatives are called upon to deal with, and they should do it promptly and in a manner to teach the corporations that the people have rights that even monopolies must respect .- Mun-

Indiana's legislators will find for once that they have bitten off more than they can chew. The partition fence and the depredating hen are two institutions which mock at all human wisdom. You might as well try to lasso a cyclone, dam up the yawning mouth of an active volcano with mud, dip the sea dry with a sieve, convince a woman that her last year's bonnet is "plenty good enough" when her neighbor has a new one, or to conduct a newspaper to suit everybody, as to deal successfully with the partition-fence question. Farmers and neighbors have fought over them; lawyers have thrived from troubles arising from them, and they will as long as the world stands and human nature remains the same. Hand in hand with its able auxiliary, the hen, the partition fence will walk through the world unchecked, unfettered, a satire upon the omnipotence of man.-Wabash Tribune.

THE GOVERNOR'S VETOES.

Governor Mount called a halt on the matter of providing for additional courts by vetoing two bills, and we are glad to note that his vetoes were sustained by a big vote. Governor Mount is on the right

track .- Connersville News. Governor Mount's veto message calling a halt on the increase of the number of judicial circuits in the State will meet with the approval of the people at large, although it may be displeasing to the counties interested. This is not a good time to needlessly add to the burden of the people-Crawfordsville Journal.

Governor Mount's first veto message ob jects to a Superior Court in Grant county and separate judicial circuit in Howard and Tipton counties. The executive objects to the tendency to create such a large number of courts, the purposes of many of which being merely to find new positions for ambitious lawyers.-South Bend Reporter. Thanks, Governor Mount. In vetoing the

bills creating two new courts you have honored in the breach a heretofore universal rule of a State executive to accept the action of the Legislature in creating expense of the taxpayers of the State. The people will recognize the desire to serve them and will hold the act in grateful re-

The House sustained both vetoes. In the course of his message the Governor says "The judiciary of the State is sadly in need of revision. The judicial circuits might be so reformed as to give all needed relief, with a reduction of the present number of courts. More than \$200,000 was paid to judges last year. This is an inopportune time to multiply courts needlessly." Governor Mount is making practical some of the theories he advanced in his inaugural address. He is showing that he possesses a large degree of independence as well as intelligent statesmanship.-Elkhart Review. Governor Mount, in his message vetoing two bills for the creation of a Superior Court and the division of a circuit in two, suggests that the judiciary of the State is sadly in need of revision, and that he believes that the judicial circuits might be so reformed as to give all needed relief with a reduction of the present number of circuits. The Governor's position seems correct. An illustration of the inequality of the circuits we have right here. By the census of 1890 Elkhart county had a population of 39,201, and Lagrange county of 15,615-total 54,816. Kosciusko county had population of 28,645, or but a little over half much as the other two counties, Kosciusko is a circuit by itself, while th other two counties are united in one cir-At present Elkhart and Lagrange doubtless have more than double the population of Kosciusko, and the population of Elkhart county is without doubt more than one-half more than that of Kosciusko county.-Goshen Times.

CURRENT PERIODICALS.

An interesting symposium on the question of why the Confederacy failed appears in the Century, the opinions being those of a number of general officers of both armies. The Bookman for February contains the first of a series of biographical studies of American bookmen, Washington Irving properly taking the lead. The subject of the March paper will be J. Fenimore

The little pocket magazine issued by the Frederick A. Stokes Company continues to furnish a variety of good short stories. The names of Blanche Willis Howard, S. R. Crockett. S. Baring Gould and Ruth Mc-Enery Stuart appear in the list of contributors for February-a list which is its own recommendation

A "Study of the American Liquor Laws" a paper in the February Atlantic that will attract attention. It gives a brief summary of the legislation on the subject in eight States, and the conclusions based on the workings of the statutes in force, Among other contributions, one on "Village Improvement Societies" is of general in-

Making literary material of their own that it excites little attention, nevertheless when a writer in the Century draws a comparison between the death of a pet squirrel and that of his little son the most callous reader must wonder at the editorial judgment which finds such a passage un

The Bookman has a standing notice at the head of its editorial page to the effect that it will not return rejected manuscripts, even though postage be inclosed by the senders. Naturally it is not likely to be greatly troubled by accumulations of unsolicited contributions, and its plan might serve as a hint to other magazines which complain every now and then of the burden of unavailable literature which inconsiderate producers unload upon them.

The fourth number of the Kindergarten Monthly is just from the press and has its usual interesting features. Mr. Meredith Nicholson writes of "An Island Missionary;" Mr. Allen Hendricks humorously on Nature's Deficiencies:" Mrs. Anna Mavity has a story, "The Commonplace Member, Miss Harriet Jacobs an interesting article on "University Extension," Mrs. Harriet Newell Lodge a short sketch and poem, also a poem entitled "An Old Girl. Joseph Jefferson, the actor, is also ar

artist, and is greatly interested in the reing-painting upon copper from which single print is taken on paper. In the February Century there is an article by William A. Coffin on these "Monotypes." Among ing continuous advertising except the dethe monotypes reproduced in the article is one by Jefferson himself, the original of which is in the Players' Club in New York; another shows him at work in his studio. Gunton's Magazine of American Economics and Political Science discusses in the February number such topics as "Practical versus Metaphysical Economics." "Decline of Cobdenism," "Indictment of Organized Charities." "American Standard of Living, 'The Indianapolis Monetary Conference "The Convict Labor Problem." The discussions are clear, concise and able. It is published by the Political Science Publishing Company, Union Square, New York, at A striking portrait of Walt Whitman

forms the frontispiece of Scribner's Book Buyer, and is followed by a review of two new books on Whitman. sketch of Phil May, the Punch, with reproductions of a number of drawings, is also given. A chapter of readable literary notes and gossip, and signed reviews of new books by such writers as Agnes Repplier, Gilbert Parker and Georga . Cable, give this little magazine about iterature a distinctive character it has lacked until recently.

The critical estimate of John Jay Chapman in the Atlantic of "Emerson Sixty Years After" is sympathetic and appreciative and fair, but is by no means the indiscriminately eulogistic utterance that the public has come to expect in studies of this American sage by Americans. It is a close and careful analysis of work and character. however, which will meet the approval of many who have perhaps not ventured to formulate their own ideas of this man of genius, but find them expressed clearly here. The criticism is a fine piece of literarv work.

The North American Review gives its of the French President," by our minister to Spain, in which it is shown that that official has no positive powers whatever. "Medical E perts and the Homicide," by

mentary to the professional man who sells his opinions as an expert in trials. Marion L. Dawson answers the question, "Shall the South be Solid Again?" in the negative, which is consoling. A foreign nava! officer tells us why we cannot afford to fight Spain. He does not think that we can afford to do so because Spain could inflict greater damage upon us than we could upon Spain. The North American is published at No. 291 Fifth avenue, New York,

In his "Rose of Yesterday" in the Century Marion Crawford puts his heroine to the severest possible tests, but she resists to the last every temptation to secure a divorce from her worthless husband. After she has put aside every argument and determined fully and finally to live her life out with the man to whom she was legally bound the author rewards her for her virtue by permitting the man to die and so setting her free. The moral effect of the tale is not likely to be all that could be wished, since in real life it cannot always be expected that the offending marital partner will meet with so timely a death.

The Forum for February contains an unusually attractive list of articles upon current topics. Senator Hill gets the first pages for an article about the future of Democracy, which has been noticed at length. The currency question is discussed from different standpoints. Even Senator Peffer is permitted to state his vagaries, which are as vague and impossible as those of any man. One of the best articles is entitled "The Criminal in the Open," which demolishes all the weak theories of heredity. The Forum shows evidence of increasing prosperity in its field. Twenty-five years ago such a periodical would have suspended after a struggle of a few years,

It is published by the Forum Company, In New York, at \$3 a year. The curious venture of the weekly Outlook in making one issue each month a magazine number is entirely successful, so far as the character of the contents is concerned, this monthly number rivaling the old-established magazines in the variety and character of its contributions. It has also some valuable features which those periodicals lack. Its "Story of Gladstone's Life," by Justin McCarthy, which is running as a serial, is an elaborate and important work. The current number contains several special contributions of unusual interest, among them an interview with Ed-Eggleston, based on the historical work in which he is now engaged; a "Municipal Study," by Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, and a dramatic account of an episode in the life of a Russian Jew, by Zangwill. Rev. Lyman Abbott sets forth his purpose in discussing the doctrine of evolution in connection with the Bible: Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin describes the Federation of Women's Clubs, and Hamilton W. Mabie discourses pleasantly of Theocritus. The various editorial departments of weekly edition are found in this fourth and larger issue also.

CONTINUOUS ADVERTISING.

In the Continuity of the Good Is the Goodness of It.

In the beginning was continuity. Without continuity, or persistency, and

the two spring from the same trunk, there would have been no world in the first place, and nothing in the world to-day. The fool does well to-day and badly to-

The wise man of success attempts to be the same all the time, subject only to the conditions of the times.

If it pays to advertise part of the time, there is no reason why it should not pay to advertise all the time, except in exceptional exceptions, which so infrequently ex- view. The senator's article is disappointist as to be not worthy of consideration. If there is no busines what business has the business man to keep open the store of

If it pays to keep the store open, why should not pay to keep the advertisement before the public?

True, some people only buy at certain seasons, but there is no reason when all the people stop buying. Years ago manufacturers of bicycles ad-

vertised only with the opening of the sellng season, and discontinued their advertising with the first cold weather breeze. Experience taught them that it was not the way, because if people did not buy bicycles all the time, they thought about buying them all the time, and were liable to forget the advertiser if the advertiser gave them an opportunity to forget him.

These bicycle manufacturers, with the exception of a few unsuccessful and small houses, began to advertise all the time. and to-day bicycle advertising is continuous, although more expensive preceding and during season.

Practically most all of the bicycles are sold during April, May and June, and yet

months of the year. If it pays to advertise an article like a bicycle all the time, whether people are buying or not, it certainly ought to all the which people must have all the time, al- gard. though the bulk of them may be sold only during part of the time.

The January advertiser, who discontines n February, and begins advertising in March, finds that the lost connection requires very expensive advertising in March. at a cost far exceeding what the expense would have been had the advertisement been continuous.

Business is built up by the continuation Only a poorly managed store materially cuts expenses during dull seasons.

It is best to present the appearance of success even though success may not be with you. The continuous advertiser is almost ways a successful one, and he looks upon

advertising as a regular business investment, as well as expense, and continues to advertise for the same reason that he keeps his store open. Advertising is valued, first, for the busines it assists in bringing, and, second, for what it will do in holding business togeth-

may be as disastrous as the temporary closing of the store. the argument of this article sprung from

I am neither an advertising agent nor a publisher, and I have no object in talksire to tell the whole truth.

advertising

NATHANIEL C. FOWLER, JR. (Copyright, 1897, by the Publicity Publish

ing Company, of New York.) THE GEETING BILL

A Defense of the Measure Now Pending Before the Legislature.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: lature, namely, the committee from the nonstate educational institutions. For my of Education to cripple the prestige of denominational schools. In the first place, but three of the eight members of the board are at all connected with the state schools; and spective denominations. I do not think that there is a lack of appreciation on the part of the people of Indiana for what these schools have done and are still doing for education. They were our pioneers in educational work, they have been a power in disseminationg moral and intellectual culture, and they still have their function to perform in advancing the interests of true Christian civilization. It is certainly the wish of all liberal-minded citizens that their good work may go on. Now, to the question at issue. The com-

mittee makes its protests against at least three specific features of the Geeting educational bill: First, the educational qualirailway company at Indianapolis, that was Dr. Henry Smith Williams, is not compli- fication for county superintendents; second,

the educational qualification for city supe intendents, and third, the certificate of professional qualification for county institute instructors. For at least six years the teachers of the State have been asking that a minimum qualification be asked of each county superintendent. We who have been working with the rank and file of country teachers know how much the schools have suffered in some localities for want of competent leadership. It is a deplorable fact that in the past trustees, often honest in their intentions, have not shown themselves competent to judge of the real fitness of candidates to do aggressive school work, Now, essentials can be displayed to such advantage that trustees are frequently led to make very unsuitable selections in choosing school superintendents. Now, the state aperintendent, backed by the state board and the State Teachers' Association, asks that steps be taken to lessen this evil. Every friend of education cannot do otherwise than hope that the Legislature will heed the recommendations coming through these legitimate channels. But, no; the advisory committee makes "explicit objections," not because these recommendations are wrong in principle, not because this action is not due the school children of the State, but, frankly, because they "are clearly inimical to our interests," and because 'we object to the constitution of the board!" In other words, we favor stagnation in common school legislation until three of the most competent members of the state board are fired in toto-a very

natural and common sense position to take,

with no schoolboy logic about it. The facts as to the "constitution" of the state board (or that part of it which is particularly objectionable) are understood by most people of the State to be about as fol-The Indiana University, Indiana State Normal School and Purdue University are regarded as organic parts of our educational system, the high schools and common schools forming the other parts. The remaining institutions of the State stand independent of the state system, have their own ideas to work out, and set their own entrance requirements. Because of their independent character it is not supposed that they even wish to be allied with the state school system. Does it not seem right and proper that a part of the state board should come from these state institutions, inasmuch as they stand at the head of the school system? Does it not seem right and proper, also, that this state board, because of its "constitution," should be the legal tribunal in matters affecting public education? We who have been compelled to listen for five days to some of the so-called institute instructors, heartily approve of the plan of letting some higher authority pass upon the qualifications of these selfstyled educators. It is but just to say, however, that some of the best instructors in the State come from denominational colleges, and no one thinks for a minute that these instructors would have the least difficulty in getting their credentials from the state board. What we teachers want is to be protected from the few impostors. It is always the unworthy few that make any lature will not heed any individual interests, but enact an educational law that will advance the welfare of the people as a INDIANA TEACHER. University of Chicago, Feb. 6.

DEMOCRACY'S FUTURE.

Reflections on the Recent Statement of Senator Hill on This Topic.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I have read with interest the article of Senator David B. Hill in the February number of the Forum, on "The Future of the Democratic Party." As the future of that party looked to me both hazy and uncertain, I was anxious to see if the distinguished senator from New York could make it clear that the Democracy had any

future and how it might be brought to ing. He has a great deal to say of the past of his party, and he argues from the fact that it has so much past that it must have a future, not recognizing the fact that that is the chief obstacle. Like all other Democratic writers and speakers, he glories in the past of his party, and, like them, his rhapsodies increase in exact proportion as he gets farther away from its later history. He says: "The Democratic creed was enunciated in Jefferson's first inaugural address, wherein he laid down certain fundamental principles of government-sixteen in all-the maintenance of which he deemed essential to the well-being

of the country." It cannot be claimed that Jefferson was the originator of these sixteen fundamental principles or that the Democratic party had a patent on these sixteen essentials. They were largely the outgrowth of the contest with Great Britain long before the declaration of American independence, That the principles set forth in President will not be denied. The senator says:

Jefferson's inaugural are sound and good "A steady and consistent adherence to them kept the Democratic party in power under the leadership of wise and conservaive statesmanship almost continuously from 1801 to 1860.

One of the sixteen principles that Jefferson enunciated was "a jealous care of the right of election by the people." The steady rigid adherence to this principle on the part of the Democracy was the the manufacturers advertise during twelve gerrymander in every Northern State where they had control and the suppression of the voice and vote of the anti-slavery men in the South up to 1860. While it is true that other political organizations have been guilty of the crime of gerrymandering, yet it is an historical fact that the Democracy more pay to advertise regular commodities, have been the chief of sinners in this re-

> Senator Hill claims that his party lost its prestige and power in 1860, when they cut loose from the teachings of their patron saint, Thomas Jefferson. He seems to have forgotten that this same founder of the Democratic party was the inventor of the scheme of secession. While he attempted at the time to conceal the fact, it was he who drafted and had adopted by the Legisatures of Virginia and Kentucky the celebrated resolutions of 1798, which, if my memory is not at fault, were adopted as Democratic doctrine in the platform when Buchanan was nominated for the presidency in 1856. The authority of the State an act of the national Congress was declared; the right of a State to proclaim the national compact ended was affirmed. Nothing can be more inconsistent than (as does the senator) to denounce secession and praise Thomas Jefferson in the same

breath. Since the war the Republican party, which had given the negro his freedom over the protest and vigorous resistance of the Democracy, and since then, for his own defense, have given the negro the right of suffrage, in the South, in most places where the Democrats have had control they have so abridged and interfered with the constitutional right of the black man to vote, that the Jeffersonian principle of "freedom of election" is utterly ignored er; and the lack of continuous advertising and the majority is ruled by the minority. The violence and fraud that have been used to accomplish this result have never been condemned by the Northern Democracy, It is opportune for me to say here that | and will cause the blush of shame to come to all true Americans who may come after us for all time to come as they read the history. They will be filled with wonder and astonishment that such a condition could have existed in a civilized nation, It is this that has given us in the past the solid South and Grover Cleveland for President twice. "A steady and consistent adherence to the right of every citizen to vote and have that vote counted," would have ended the history of the Democratic party with the retirement of James Bu-

> Senator Hill complains that the sixteen fundamental principles of Jefferson were abandoned at the Chicago convention that nominated Bryan, for the one idea of free silver, and that the defeat of the party was accomplished by the transition of sixteen for one. That there was too much sixteen to one for the health of Democracy in the campaign will be conceded. The senator attributes the defeat of his party (as he puts it) to the independent voter. He says: These are electors of intelligence, usually men of property, strictly conscientious opponents to radicalism in every form, pariotic in their purposes, and sincerely defring good government under whatever

> party it may be best secured He thinks the course of the Chicago convention offended this class and that they voted for McKinley. No doubt they did, Was he one of them? Where was he all this time? When did he, during the campaign, lift up his voice against what he now denounces as the Chicago iniquity! What share has he in the glory of the defeat of Bryan and the election of McKin-What part did he take in the great struggle to secure good government and the triumph of sound principles? Would be have written this able and eloquent araignment of the convention and platform his party had succeeded at the polls last November? How he voted himself he does not see fit to tell us. Was it the salvation of the country or fealty to his party that dictated his ballot? He certainly did not vote for Palmer and Buckner, for in speaking of that branch of his party he says: His whole article leaves his position at uncertain as it was during the campaign What object he had in writing it, and having the same published, it is impossible to

> conceive. It will not have a harmonizing effect on the warring factions of his party He offers no remedy for the many diseases that he confesses are sorely afflicting the Democracy at the present, and he even makes its future look darker and more

hopeless than ever.

WILL CUMBACK. Greensburg, Ind., Feb. 6